

WHITMAN AGRICULTURAL PREDICTS BIG IDEAS Believes He Will Get as Many Votes as Himman and Hedges Combined.

STILL ARGUE OVER BARNES

The Whitman campaign manager and former, Fred Tanner, surpassed all previous efforts yesterday by predicting that his candidate will poll more votes in Monday's primary than Hedges and Himman combined. As Mr. Hedges and Mr. Himman are not state nor county candidates, but in their office, the type of voters who are waiting with fingers crossed.

For a moment J. Calvin McKnight, Himman chief, at the Murray Hill Hotel, did succeed in finding Mr. Himman on the telephone. But in his dash through the middle counties Mr. Himman had time only to complain that Mr. Whitman, in his 200 word answer to four Himman questions on Wednesday, had really not answered them at all.

"I remain," said Mr. Himman to Mr. McKnight over the wire, "Mr. Barnes' success or failure can mean only one thing—that he intends, if possible, to retain his control of the State committee, and either to succeed himself or to name his successor."

"I now ask Mr. Whitman: Should you be the nominee of the party, will you, after accepting Mr. Barnes' support at the primaries, oppose an attempt to oust him?" You must realize that the people question can be answered by a straightforward "yes" or "no."

When Mr. Tanner heard about this he promptly exhibited a letter from Joseph H. Choate, chairman of the Whitman campaign committee, in which Mr. Choate says he hopes "that every Republican who at the primaries will find his own personal preferences and vote for Whitman."

"Fortunately all the Republican candidates are excellent men," said Mr. Whitman to any of his friends having anything to say against either of his competitors. Mr. Choate wrote: "But the success of the party is at stake and the only question worth considering is, which of the three, if nominated at the primaries, would be most likely to beat the Democrats and elect a Republican to the State Legislature?" On this question I think there can be no possible doubt. Mr. Whitman's great public record, his ability, his energy, his really saved the city. I cannot but think that Republican voters in the city and State will realize this, and would cast a very much larger vote for Whitman if he is nominated than either of his rivals could possibly command."

Otherwise Mr. Tanner was closed by a message from Monroe county, which Mr. Whitman and Hedges were even in the betting.

Job Hedges, before leaving this city, put out a statement saying that the Republican party nomination by defeat two years ago, seems to be just as badly based as ever.

"Mr. Barnes is playing candidates," he said, "as if he were a man of straw, and my friend Herbert Parsons, through his automation, Mr. Koenig, is using the New York organization as a tool to prevent free speech in Republican district chairmen to a Republican who led his party two years ago and saved the organization from capture by the Progressives."

Mr. Hedges, before leaving this city, put out a statement saying that the Republican party nomination by defeat two years ago, seems to be just as badly based as ever.

"Mr. Barnes is playing candidates," he said, "as if he were a man of straw, and my friend Herbert Parsons, through his automation, Mr. Koenig, is using the New York organization as a tool to prevent free speech in Republican district chairmen to a Republican who led his party two years ago and saved the organization from capture by the Progressives."

Mr. Hedges, before leaving this city, put out a statement saying that the Republican party nomination by defeat two years ago, seems to be just as badly based as ever.

"Mr. Barnes is playing candidates," he said, "as if he were a man of straw, and my friend Herbert Parsons, through his automation, Mr. Koenig, is using the New York organization as a tool to prevent free speech in Republican district chairmen to a Republican who led his party two years ago and saved the organization from capture by the Progressives."

Mr. Hedges, before leaving this city, put out a statement saying that the Republican party nomination by defeat two years ago, seems to be just as badly based as ever.

"Mr. Barnes is playing candidates," he said, "as if he were a man of straw, and my friend Herbert Parsons, through his automation, Mr. Koenig, is using the New York organization as a tool to prevent free speech in Republican district chairmen to a Republican who led his party two years ago and saved the organization from capture by the Progressives."

Mr. Hedges, before leaving this city, put out a statement saying that the Republican party nomination by defeat two years ago, seems to be just as badly based as ever.

"Mr. Barnes is playing candidates," he said, "as if he were a man of straw, and my friend Herbert Parsons, through his automation, Mr. Koenig, is using the New York organization as a tool to prevent free speech in Republican district chairmen to a Republican who led his party two years ago and saved the organization from capture by the Progressives."

Mr. Hedges, before leaving this city, put out a statement saying that the Republican party nomination by defeat two years ago, seems to be just as badly based as ever.

"Mr. Barnes is playing candidates," he said, "as if he were a man of straw, and my friend Herbert Parsons, through his automation, Mr. Koenig, is using the New York organization as a tool to prevent free speech in Republican district chairmen to a Republican who led his party two years ago and saved the organization from capture by the Progressives."

Mr. Hedges, before leaving this city, put out a statement saying that the Republican party nomination by defeat two years ago, seems to be just as badly based as ever.

"Mr. Barnes is playing candidates," he said, "as if he were a man of straw, and my friend Herbert Parsons, through his automation, Mr. Koenig, is using the New York organization as a tool to prevent free speech in Republican district chairmen to a Republican who led his party two years ago and saved the organization from capture by the Progressives."

Mr. Hedges, before leaving this city, put out a statement saying that the Republican party nomination by defeat two years ago, seems to be just as badly based as ever.

"Mr. Barnes is playing candidates," he said, "as if he were a man of straw, and my friend Herbert Parsons, through his automation, Mr. Koenig, is using the New York organization as a tool to prevent free speech in Republican district chairmen to a Republican who led his party two years ago and saved the organization from capture by the Progressives."

Mr. Hedges, before leaving this city, put out a statement saying that the Republican party nomination by defeat two years ago, seems to be just as badly based as ever.

"Mr. Barnes is playing candidates," he said, "as if he were a man of straw, and my friend Herbert Parsons, through his automation, Mr. Koenig, is using the New York organization as a tool to prevent free speech in Republican district chairmen to a Republican who led his party two years ago and saved the organization from capture by the Progressives."

Mr. Hedges, before leaving this city, put out a statement saying that the Republican party nomination by defeat two years ago, seems to be just as badly based as ever.

Wilson Aid for Hennessy Rouses Democratic Anger

McCombs Warns That Administration Will Suffer Also
From Activities of McAdoo Followers at
New York Primaries.

DILLON AND GIBBNEY FAVORS ARE SORE SPOTS

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—While President Wilson on the surface is maintaining a hands off policy in the primary fight in New York State, it is becoming more apparent that his sympathy is with the Hennessy-Roosevelt combination rather than with the regular organization candidates. The President intends to continue to refrain from openly endorsing the cause of either side in the contest, but many of his friends here fear that men connected with his Administration already have gone so far that the President himself will later suffer through the enmities caused in the preliminary test.

Organization Democrats from New York, while giving the President credit for his decision not to participate actively in the New York State fight, are complaining bitterly that he is being thrown to the Hennessy-Roosevelt forces through appointments and through the acquiescence by the Administration in the almost continuous activity of Federal officeholders in New York State against Gov. Glynn and James W. Gerard.

New York Democrats in Congress who are generally considered as associates of Secretary McAdoo are using the patronage of his office to promote the Roosevelt-Hennessy candidates. They point out in support of their position the appointment a few days ago of Martin Dillon of Schenectady as Internal Revenue collector for the Syracuse district.

Job Held Open Ten Months.
For ten months, so Democrats say, this Internal Revenue collectorship has remained open. Suddenly a few days ago, without warning to organization Democrats, Mr. Dillon's name was sent to the Senate for this post.

Senator O'Grady, who under ordinary circumstances would be consulted in regard to the nomination of a collector, was not consulted in regard to the appointment. The naming of Dillon for the collectorship came only a short time after Dillon had declared for Roosevelt and Hennessy in the primary contest.

The favors that Stuart Gibbney, a New York city lawyer, who is now taking an active part in the promotion of the Hennessy-Roosevelt combination, is receiving at the hands of the Treasury

Department also has caused serious scrambling among New York State Democrats in Congress. Mr. Gibbney was the receiver of the Hennessy-Roosevelt campaign, and it is understood that he is to be counselor for the regional reserve bank in New York. He also is special counsel in a number of cases of insolvent banks for the Comptroller's office.

Organization Democrats in Congress fear that Secretary McAdoo, whether with the President's knowledge or not, is doing everything possible to promote the Roosevelt-Hennessy campaign and to build up an organization in New York State in opposition to the regular campaign.

Trouble in Future Probable.
Evidence is accumulating that the New York State primary fight will rise up to attack the President in the future. Organization Congressmen who have supported the Administration policies loyally thus far and who feel that they are entitled to every consideration in the way of patronage are becoming resentful over recent developments, and Mr. Wilson may find them less tractable in the next session of Congress.

National Chairman William F. McCombs in his conferences with the President has sought to impress this feature of the situation upon Mr. Wilson and has urged him to maintain a strictly neutral attitude in New York State. Mr. McCombs, if he had his way, also would have informed Federal officeholders in New York State of such a way that they could not, through their activities, put the President in a false light or create the impression in the mind of the public that Mr. Wilson was taking sides.

While it is repeatedly asserted that the President himself has not meddled in the New York fight, experienced politicians in the New York delegation point to the practically unanimous stand of Federal officeholders as evidence of the way in which the President is being aided.

The same thing is true, it was pointed out, as regards Democrats who are holding office under Mayor Mitchell. They are supporting Hennessy and Roosevelt in the primary contest, which way the sympathy of the city administration leans. These same Democrats, it is contended, are likely to knife Hennessy if through any chance he should be nominated for Governor.

GLYNN AT ONEIDA FAIR TELLS OF BIG SAVING

Governor Answers Whitman and
Describes How Direct Tax
Was Avoided.

ROSE, N. Y., Sept. 24.—Gov. Glynn spoke at the Oneida county fair today in the afternoon.

"When embittered opponents have attempted to slander me, when by misrepresentation and calumny they have endeavored to cloud the real issue before the voters, I have kept silent because I know that the intelligence and the fairness of the people of New York would pay attention to reckless accusations unsupported by a shred of proof."

"When irresponsible demagogues declared the finances of the State to be in a bad way, I did not feel called upon to make answer. I knew that every taxpayer in New York was taking comfort in the fact that there would be no direct tax, and from the reception I received in every part of the State I knew that the taxpayers believed me when I told them that I had saved them \$11,000,000."

"Now that Mr. Whitman has become a victim of misrepresentation and calumny, and the extent of my saving, I feel that I should make answer."

Gov. Glynn then reviewed step by step the methods by which "this tremendous saving" was accomplished.

"To sum up," he concluded, "the saving which I have been able to make for the taxpayers of New York consists, first, of my disposition of the sinking fund, amounting to \$3,275,000, and second, of my disposition of the sinking fund, amounting to \$3,275,000, and third, of my enforcement of the financial law, which resulted in the State Treasury. Altogether the direct financial saving which is shown by the books in the Comptroller's office, and which no man can dispute, amounts to \$11,000,000."

"If I had not saved this \$11,000,000 it would have been necessary to impose a direct tax upon the citizens of every county. By eliminating this \$11,000,000 of unnecessary expenditures I saved the taxpayers of Oneida county a direct tax of \$23,275. I saved the taxpayers of Otsego county \$25,011. I saved the taxpayers of Oswego county \$23,806. I saved the taxpayers of Madison county \$21,559. The saving by counties runs to \$5,000,000 in the smallest county to \$5,000,000 in the largest."

FIGHTS TO RULE DEMOCRATS.
Contests in 19 Districts Here for
State Committee.

There are contests for places on the Democratic State committee in ten Assembly districts of New York and Bronx counties and eight in the City of New York. The main effort is to elect a committee which Charles F. Murphy cannot control.

In New York and Bronx these are the contests: Sixth Assembly district, Daniel L. Luzzatto against Max Altman; Tenth, Solomon Goldenkron against Cornelius H. Tynan; Twelfth, Edward J. Tynan against Thomas F. Murphy; Eleventh, John V. Cogges against Joseph Marx; Nineteenth, James J. Hines against Thomas E. Doherty; Twentieth, John H. Connel against Minnie Seckler; Twentieth, Thomas F. McAvoy against Ernest W. Hirsch; Thirtieth, Percy Nade against Matthew J. Mulvihill; Thirtieth, Thomas H. O'Sullivan against John J. Quinn and Thirtieth, Thomas W. McKnight against Ellsworth J. Healy.

The contests in Kings are as follows: Second Assembly district, James J. Brown against John J. Brady and Michael C. Carberry; Seventh, Daniel J. Ryan against William J. Heffernan; Ninth, August W. M. Smith against Thomas F. W. Ward; Eleventh, Thomas E. Byrnes against George Eversen; Thirteenth, James E. Finnegan against Matthew T. Mosher; Sixteenth, Paul J. O'Sullivan against Charles R. Ward; Eighteenth, John F. Dwyer against John H. McCoskey; Nineteenth, William F. Gorman against Henry Henson; Twentieth, Joseph M. Power against James J. Monahan.

Day's Customs \$485,079.
The total receipts from duties paid yesterday at the Custom House were \$485,079.47, of which \$148,654.45 was for merchandise withdrawn from bonded warehouses and \$269,043.22 for recent imports.

CONSULS WIDEN THEIR PLANS TO GET TRADE

Latin American Agents Perfecting
Organizations in Ten
Commercial Centres.

Latin American Consuls in the United States, headed by Consul-Generals stationed here, are perfecting organizations of Consuls in ten of the commercial centres of the United States.

The purpose is to supply first hand accurate information to all inquirers of the trade conditions in the respective countries and to explain the exact financial situation. The Consul-Generals here have already organized under the title of the Latin American Consuls Association, and the Consuls in Chicago have done likewise. Boston is taking the preliminary steps and San Francisco, Philadelphia, New Orleans, St. Louis have issued notices of meetings.

President Manuel Gonzalez, Consul-General from Costa Rica, president of the New York organization, said yesterday: "Direct tax has been the bane of the United States in trade possibilities in Latin America is evidenced by the hundreds and hundreds of letters we are receiving from all sections. For that reason the Latin American Consuls in this country are effecting the organizations. We aim to tell exactly what business men here, who are in touch with the markets of the world, have not the figures available in this country we obtain them by cable. If manufacturers write to us asking about the market for their shoes we tell them also how they are to be paid. After all that is the foundation of the whole business."

It is true Latin America is no better off financially now than you are. It is affected by the great war, which shut off its European markets, and also by the closing down of the London exchange market. Now we seek to establish a change direct with New York.

"You want to sell to us; we want to sell to you. Let the United States meet us half way and the trade will be created."

POLICE FACE "SHOOFLY PERIL."
Dreaded Plain Clothes Watchers
Said to Be Active Again.

The "shoo-fly peril," dreaded by every patrolman, sergeant and lieutenant who ever "beats patrol," has returned to the Police Department. It is a man in a suit and hat, who moves in a mysterious way and his paths are not known.

The activity of the "shoo-flies" who are patrolmen in plain clothes, has been reported by a group of complaints of "improper patrol," and fines have been frequent. Several inspectors finding improper patrolling in their districts discovered under their very noses that plainclothes men had been over their heads have gone to Headquarters to ask for a special lieutenant to assist them in securing efficient patrol.

A great advantage of the system is that few if any patrolmen know it is working. It has been tried before, but last spring the "shoo-flies" had been shot off by Commissioner Woods.

HELD FOR ATTEMPT ON LIFE.
Nephew of Ex-Gov. Murphy Charged
With Shooting Himself.

Eugene A. Murphy, nephew of ex-Gov. Franklin Murphy of New Jersey and brother of Robert K. Murphy, an instructor in physics at Columbia University, was arrested in the Knickerbocker Hospital yesterday charged with attempted suicide. Murphy, an electrical engineer, 24 years old, had been assisting his brother with his experiments in their home at 414 West 114th street. According to Detectives Thompson and Egan he shot himself in the left shoulder Wednesday night. The wound was slight.

The detectives met Murphy's denial with a letter written by him to a friend in which he said that he was not well and that "something serious would happen in four days."

Savings Bank Withdrawals.
The total amount of notices of withdrawals made under the sixty day clause with the savings banks is said to have been slightly in excess of 1 per cent of the total deposits. Many have already been cancelled, but it is impossible to estimate what percentage, as new notices of withdrawal of deposits over \$100 are being received from time to time.

ALL PARTIES CENTRE FIGHT IN ILLINOIS

Roosevelt Draws Such Throongs
That Leaders Suddenly
Change Plans.

FACE GENUINE CONTEST

Springfield, Ill., Sept. 24.—Illinois became the battleground for the decisive political struggle of the 1914 campaign today. By sudden consent, due entirely to the conditions which have developed recently, the full force of Progressive, Democratic and Republican campaign managers will be centred in the State.

The remarkable interest aroused in the Progressive campaign by the Roosevelt invasion of Illinois, which began at Rock Island this morning, is responsible for the intense importance which immediately attaches to the three-cornered Senatorial fight between Raymond Robins, Roger C. Sullivan and United States Senator Lawrence V. Sherman.

Both of the political organizations have rated Robins as a third place possibility only. The Sherman men have believed the fight to be between Senator Sherman and Roger Sullivan. The Democrats have believed the fight to be between the two, but that the issue lies between Roger Sullivan and Senator Sherman.

Think Robins Has Chance.
On the strength of the demonstrations that marked the progress of Col. Roosevelt through Illinois the Progressives are positive that Robins has a chance to win. The Sherman men, however, believe the Roosevelt party at the State capital as to the old doing in northwestern Illinois are responsible for the change in the minds of the party of the Republican and Democratic managers.

The net result, as viewed by careful politicians, is that Illinois faces a genuine three-way fight, in which the full strength of the three parties in the entire nation will be utilized behind the respective candidates, and that the real preliminary bout preceding the 1916 election will be staged here and now.

Col. Roosevelt became active as soon as he awakened at Rock Island. He spoke to 5,000 persons in Market Square at 10 o'clock. At 12:30 o'clock he was addressing 15,000 at Galesburg. At 4 o'clock he was speaking to 3,000 at Peoria, and another 5,000 unable to enter the hall, gathered outside.

Tonight at Springfield the Colonel pleaded for Robins and the Progressive Congressional candidates in State and nation to a State fair crowd of 7,000 at the State Arsenal.

Col. Roosevelt deplored blind adherence to names rather than to principles. He spoke of the "shoo-fly" peril, and said that the old parties were absurd. "One of the most mischievous manifestations of this habit of ours," he said, "is the way in which the Progressives return to the good, decent citizen—tends to surrender his soul into the keeping of unscrupulous and conscienceless machine politicians. Some of the things that they are doing to the party is."

"At this moment the only way to be loyal to the principles of Abraham Lincoln is to support the party which in the middle life Abraham Lincoln helped to form. Until he was a man of middle age, until he was well toward 50 years of age, Abraham Lincoln was a member of the Whig party. But he was loyal to principles and not to names, and when the Whig party ceased to be an instrument of value for the accomplishment of high ideals Abraham Lincoln unhesitatingly left it and helped to form a new party. The men who are true to the principles of Abraham Lincoln will do this. Now we seek to establish a change direct with New York."

"Your opponents ask you to be true to the party of Abraham Lincoln. I ask you to be true to the principles of Abraham Lincoln."

See \$500,000,000 Trade.
Mr. Pepper replied that the solution rested with Congress. Some of the American Vice-Consuls receive as low as \$250 a

Hall Too Small to Hold Seekers of Trade Prize

Touring Experts Find Rochester Awakened to Big Opportunity in South America—Interest in All Towns Reached by Special Train.

PRODUCERS ACT TO SEIZE OPENING OFFERED

Rochester, N. Y., Sept. 24.—Rochester gave a remarkable demonstration to-night of its interests in South America. The big assembly hall of the Chamber of Commerce was not big enough to hold the hundreds of manufacturers and merchants who assembled to hear what the experts of the South American trade special could tell them about increasing their foreign business.

At the meeting at Auburn to-day an announcement was made that a cutting firm in playing of contractor's bonds from Italy a new factory for the purpose of going into the cutlery market, until recently dominated by Germany.

W. Drew Carroll, who will have charge of the commercial department of the National City Bank branches in South America and who accompanied the Lehigh Valley one of the purpose of building manufacturers confidential information as to the best methods of dealing with individual producers, will leave for Buenos Ayres on Saturday.

Will Make Investments.
He has been asked to make a number of investments for manufacturers who realize the magnitude of the trade opportunity in South America.

A large quantity of salt is produced in New York State, and considerably in excess of \$1,000,000 worth of that commodity is imported from Europe by Argentina and Brazil, but the United States does not sell a dollar's worth in those countries. One of the purposes of the Lehigh Valley is to open up a market for the salt produced in New York State.

When it arrives here it will be subjected to a chemical analysis and the moisture proof packing methods will be observed. It is only one of the many practical plans arranged by manufacturers with the advice of the experts on the special train for the purpose of actively entering the South American market.

W. S. Kies, in charge of the foreign trade department of the National City Bank, urged to-day that the plan to open up a market for the salt produced in New York State in South American cities be carried out.

It is very essential to show American wares," he said. "In the case of machinery and machine tools the machine to be sold must be shown in operation. Sample rooms in Buenos Ayres are scarce and showrooms are expensive. A practicable method for showing American goods would be for various Chambers of Commerce in New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and the New England States to provide proper quarters in Rio Janeiro and Buenos Ayres for a permanent exhibit of American goods."

"If the business men of this country are to be successful in obtaining a share of South American business they must go to the markets. It will not come to them. Genuine success, too, can only be achieved by intelligent cooperation. It must be borne in mind that while those who make sales are directly benefited, nevertheless the development of foreign trade opportunities will be of indirect benefit to all of our commercial interests."

The handicrafts of the United States which American manufacturers have struggled in South America were illustrated at the Auburn meeting during one of the informal "check-up" sessions. E. D. Metcalf, president of the Columbus Rope Company, asked Mr. Pepper how the exporters in the country could be relieved from the serious annoyance of having their trade secrets revealed by American Vice-Consuls who are citizens of competing nations in Europe.

See \$500,000,000 Trade.
Mr. Pepper replied that the solution rested with Congress. Some of the American Vice-Consuls receive as low as \$250 a

FOOD BUYING TO BE TAUGHT IN SCHOOLS

Chairman Perkins of Mayor's
Committee Plans Work
Among Pupils.

800,000 LESSONS PRINTED

To lessen the cost of living begin with the children in the public schools. That is a principle which the Mayor's food supply committee, of which George W. Perkins is chairman, wishes to impress upon the consumers of New York.

Mr. Perkins issued a statement yesterday which said that beginning next week an educational plan will be inaugurated in the public schools, with the view of teaching the children how to buy food supplies.

More than 800,000 circulars, the first of a series on the subject, will be distributed among the public schools on Monday. The first circular will deal with practical suggestions on "How to Buy." Others will deal with "What to Buy," "When to Buy," "How to Save Waste," and the like.

The circulars will be in plain, simple language and the teachers will seek to impress on the children the necessity of using what they have learned in art, music, and other subjects to help them to buy food supplies. The children will be urged to take the circulars home to explain what they have learned to their parents.

"These circulars," said Mr. Perkins in his statement, "are being prepared from the standpoint of the parent who buys with the penny rather than the dollar. They are of their unit of purchase. They will be thoroughly practical and, we believe, helpful."

The circulars are the result of numerous conferences between the Mayor's food supply committee and a committee of members from the parent-teacher organization, headed by President Churchill of the Board of Education.

The success of the open markets in Manhattan has provided a great satisfaction to the Mayor's food supply committee. He expressed the belief that within a short time there will be open markets in every borough and that they will become a permanent institution.

He made a tour of Queens yesterday with Borough President Connolly, Anthony P. Lombardi, secretary of the committee on markets of the Board of Education, and James A. Dayton, Commissioner of Public Works for Queens. He said that President Connolly had been to open markets in Queens within a short time.

Coroner Timothy Healy and Fred P. Appleton, members of the Borough President's open market committee, visited the Meadows fair to interest the farmers in the new open markets.

The following are the general market prices at the open markets yesterday: Apples, 75 cents a bushel; grapes, 75 cents a bushel; pears, 75 cents a bushel; peaches, 75 cents a bushel; plums, 75 cents a bushel; cherries, 75 cents a bushel; strawberries, 75 cents a bushel; raspberries, 75 cents a bushel; blackberries, 75 cents a bushel; blueberries, 75 cents a bushel; currants, 75 cents a bushel; gooseberries, 75 cents a bushel; huckleberries, 75 cents a bushel; elderberries, 75 cents a bushel; mulberries, 75 cents a bushel; figs, 75 cents a bushel; dates, 75 cents a bushel; pineapples, 75 cents a bushel; coconuts, 75 cents a bushel; avocados, 75 cents a bushel; guavas, 75 cents a bushel; mangoes, 75 cents a bushel; papayas, 75 cents a bushel; passion fruits, 75 cents a bushel; tamarinds, 75 cents a bushel; cashews, 75 cents a bushel; almonds, 75 cents a bushel; hazelnuts, 75 cents a bushel; walnuts, 75 cents a bushel; pecans, 75 cents a bushel; chestnuts, 75 cents a bushel; acorns, 75 cents a bushel; pine nuts, 75 cents a bushel; macadamia nuts, 75 cents a bushel; Brazil nuts, 75 cents a bushel; coconut oil, 75 cents a bushel; palm oil, 75 cents a bushel; olive oil, 75 cents a bushel; corn oil, 75 cents a bushel; cottonseed oil, 75 cents a bushel; soybean oil, 75 cents a bushel; peanut oil, 75 cents a bushel; rapeseed oil, 75 cents a bushel; flaxseed oil, 75 cents a bushel; linseed oil, 75 cents a bushel; castor oil, 75 cents a bushel; kerosene, 75 cents a bushel; gasoline, 75 cents a bushel; alcohol, 75 cents a bushel; vinegar, 75 cents a bushel; oil, 75 cents a bushel; sugar, 75 cents a bushel; flour, 75 cents a bushel; rice, 75 cents a bushel; wheat, 75 cents a bushel; barley, 75 cents a bushel; oats, 75 cents a bushel; corn, 75 cents a bushel; soybeans, 75 cents a bushel; peas, 75 cents a bushel; lentils, 75 cents a bushel; chickpeas, 75 cents a bushel; mung beans, 75 cents a bushel; kidney beans, 75 cents a bushel; pinto beans, 75 cents a bushel; black beans, 75 cents a bushel; green beans, 75 cents a bushel; lima beans, 75 cents a bushel; navy beans, 75 cents a bushel; great northern beans, 75 cents a bushel; cranberry beans, 75 cents a bushel; butter beans, 75 cents a bushel; chickpeas, 75 cents a bushel; lentils, 75 cents a bushel; mung beans, 75 cents a bushel; kidney beans, 75 cents a bushel; pinto beans, 75 cents a bushel; black beans, 75 cents a bushel; green beans, 75 cents a bushel; lima beans, 75 cents a bushel; navy beans, 75 cents a bushel; great northern beans, 75 cents a bushel; cranberry beans, 75 cents a bushel; butter beans, 75 cents a bushel; chickpeas, 75 cents a bushel; lentils, 75 cents a bushel; mung beans, 75 cents a bushel; kidney beans, 75 cents a bushel; pinto beans, 75 cents a bushel; black beans, 75 cents a bushel; green beans, 75 cents a bushel; lima beans, 75 cents a bushel; navy beans, 75 cents a bushel; great northern beans, 75 cents a bushel; cranberry beans, 75 cents a bushel; butter beans, 75 cents a bushel; chickpeas, 75 cents a bushel; lentils, 75 cents a bushel; mung beans, 75 cents a bushel; kidney beans, 75 cents a bushel; pinto beans, 75 cents a bushel; black beans, 75 cents a bushel; green beans, 75 cents a bushel; lima beans, 75 cents a bushel; navy beans, 75 cents a bushel; great northern beans, 75 cents a bushel; cranberry beans, 75 cents a bushel; butter beans, 75 cents a bushel; chickpeas, 75 cents a bushel; lentils, 75 cents a bushel; mung beans, 75 cents a bushel; kidney beans, 75 cents a bushel; pinto beans, 75 cents a bushel; black beans, 75 cents a bushel; green beans, 75 cents a bushel; lima beans, 75 cents a bushel; navy beans, 75 cents a bushel; great northern beans, 75 cents a bushel; cranberry beans, 75 cents a bushel; butter beans, 75 cents a bushel; chickpeas, 75 cents a bushel; lentils, 75 cents a bushel; mung beans, 75 cents a bushel; kidney beans, 75 cents a bushel; pinto beans, 75 cents a bushel; black beans, 75 cents a bushel; green beans, 75 cents a bushel; lima beans, 75 cents a bushel; navy beans, 75 cents a bushel; great northern beans, 75 cents a bushel; cranberry beans, 75 cents a bushel; butter beans, 75 cents a bushel; chickpeas, 75 cents a bushel; lentils, 75 cents a bushel; mung beans, 75 cents a bushel; kidney beans, 75 cents a bushel; pinto beans, 75 cents a bushel; black beans, 75 cents a bushel; green beans, 75 cents a bushel; lima beans, 75 cents a bushel; navy beans, 75 cents a bushel; great northern beans, 75 cents a bushel; cranberry beans, 75 cents a bushel; butter beans, 75 cents a bushel; chickpeas, 75 cents a bushel; lentils, 75 cents a bushel; mung beans, 75 cents a bushel; kidney beans, 75 cents a bushel; pinto beans, 75 cents a bushel; black beans, 75 cents a bushel; green beans, 75 cents a bushel; lima beans, 75 cents a bushel; navy beans, 75 cents a bushel; great northern beans, 75 cents a bushel; cranberry beans, 75 cents a bushel; butter beans, 75 cents a bushel; chickpeas, 75 cents a bushel; lentils, 75 cents a bushel; mung beans, 75 cents a bushel; kidney beans, 75 cents a bushel; pinto beans, 75 cents a bushel; black beans, 75 cents a bushel; green beans, 75 cents a bushel